

The table of contents in the front of each volume is extensive so that there is very little difficulty in finding a specific topic. Also, the volumes are well indexed in the back of each volume. Each section has a rather extensive bibliography which is excellent for reference material. The authors quote rather widely, particularly from the European literature as well as from some of the major American journals. The most recent references go up to 1964.

In summary, I think this is an excellent book that is well written and covers essentially all of the subjects in the field of renal disease. It would be a very good reference book for nephrologists or reference material on renal diseases for a large medical service or medical group.

STEWART SHANKEL, M.D.

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THE PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION—Werner M. Mendel, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California, and Philip Solomon, M.D., Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1968. 221 pages, \$9.75.

The editors of this volume note that the growing interest of the public in psychiatry, together with recent social legislation making it possible for the lower economic groups to receive psychiatric care for conditions other than psychosis, is placing a tremendous burden on the mental health manpower pool. They suggest that as psychiatric training centers cannot possibly train enough psychiatric specialists to serve the treatment and prevention needs of the population, the emphasis must be on the psychiatrist as the leader of a mental health treatment team and as a consultant to the non-psychiatrist physician and others in the helping disciplines. Dr. Solomon considers the symposium on which this book is based to be "the first substantial and nationwide recognition of the importance of the general field of consultation in psychiatry."

The objective of the book is to define the process of consultation, evaluate techniques of teaching consultation, and present some specialized techniques of consultation in various fields. Dr. Mendel notes that most educators in the field of psychiatry agree on a model of the ideal consultation but recognize the great disparity between this model and actual consultation practice (a situation that undoubtedly exists in other medical specialties, as well). The difference between model and practice is attributed to the present lack of interest and research emphasis in this aspect of psychiatry. Dr. Henry Brosin lists a series of common complaints made by medical colleagues that psychiatrists should seriously consider. Whether or not they are based entirely on fact, they do reflect the image that some psychiatrists project and that can influence the effectiveness of the psychiatrist as a consultant.

The first section of the book deals with teaching the consultation process, and emphasizes that variations in teaching techniques occur for the most part in connection with the different levels of consultation—patient centered, colleague centered, and agency centered. The second, and larger, part of the book deals with special techniques and situations in which the psychiatric consultation takes place—a county general hospital, a community agency, schools and colleges, government agencies, courts, family counseling services, the clergy, and industry. The list is not exhaustive but could be expanded to include prisons, poverty programs, emergency clinics, alcohol and drug abuse clinics, housing and resettlement agencies, and many more.

With 18 articles by contributors with differing points of view, this volume suffers from the usual shortcomings of such a presentation—duplication, lack of continuity of theme, and a disjointed quality. It does, however, as the editors intended, represent a beginning in the structuring and systematizing of a new discipline. The expansion of psychiatry to touch nearly every area of human activity has taken place over a long period without formal teaching or organization of its consultation aspects. This book discusses many of the basic principles, but as with any clinical subject, the content can be no substitute for clinical practice under the supervision of an expert. It is in the clinical situation that one learns.

ALEXANDER SIMON, M.D.

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ORTHOPEDIC DISEASES—Physiology, Pathology, Radiology—Third Edition—Ernest Aegerter, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Director of the Department of Pathology, Temple University Health Sciences Center; Professor of Orthopedic Pathology, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine; Chief in Pathology, Philadelphia General Hospital; Consultant in Pathology, Frankford Hospital, United States Naval Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital, Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania; the A. I. duPont Institute, Wilmington, Delaware; and John A. Kirkpatrick, Jr., M.D., Radiologist, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children; Professor of Radiology, Temple University Health Sciences Center; Radiologist, Children's Heart Hospital; Attending (Radiology), Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 906 pages, \$23.00.

This third edition of *Orthopedic Diseases*, by Aegerter & Kirkpatrick represents a further enlargement and improvement of their previous excellent text. The first five chapters are an excellent and logical presentation of the basic material of histology, embryology, physiology, and the interpretation of roentgenograms.

In each of the following sections a logical presentation of the disease entity is made, with first a description of the entity, followed by roentgenographic manifestations, with excellent reproductions of the roentgenograms, the description of the pathologic morphology, accompanied by clear reproductions of the photomicrographs, and finally, a discussion of the prognosis.

The material covered in this portion of the book is: first, disturbances of skeletal development and disturbances in the normally formed skeleton; tumors and tumor-like processes; and finally, diseases of joints and muscles and soft-part tumors.

I find this book to be excellent for medical students to give them a clear and concise picture of this type of orthopedic problem. It should be in the library of every orthopedic resident and every practicing orthopedic surgeon.

CHARLES BECHTOL, M.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY—Third Edition—David D. DeWeese, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon, and William H. Saunders, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, The Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1968. 457 pages, \$11.50.

Intended primarily for the medical student and the general practitioner, the first edition of this book was very well received. It was published in 1960 when the existing texts had gone through many inadequately revised editions. The third edition of DeWeese and Saunders suffers from the same deficiencies as the texts its first edition was intended to replace.